

London Corn Trade Association,

2, LIME STREET SQUARE,

LONDON, E.C.

M. J. CRADOCK, SECRETARY.

1888.

FORMS OF CONTRACTS IN FORCE.

1.—EAST INDIAN,	No. 1 Cargoes or Parcels (London Terms).
2.—"	No. 2 Cargoes or Parcels (Indian Terms).
3.—AUSTRALIAN,	No. 1 Cargoes (For Orders).
4.—"	No. 2 Parcels (Direct Port).
5.—CALIFORNIAN,	No. 1 Cargoes (For Shipment, Prompt unexpired).
6.—"	No. 2 Cargoes (Prompt, Expired or Arrived).
7.—"	No. 3 Parcels (Direct Port).
8.—CHILIAN,	Cargoes or Parcels.
9.—AMERICAN,	No. 1 Cargoes (For Orders).
10.—"	No. 2 Parcels (Direct Port).
11.—LA PLATA,	No. 1 Cargoes (For Orders, <i>taille quante</i>).
12.—"	No. 2 Parcels (Direct Port, <i>taille quante</i>).
13.—"	No. 3 Cargoes (For Orders, Rye Terms).
14.—"	No. 4 Parcels (Direct Port, Rye Terms).
15.—EGYPTIAN,	Beam and Lentil ($7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, dirt clause).
16.—BLACK SEA AND DANUBIAN,	No. 1 Cargoes (For Orders, for Shipment, <i>taille quante</i>).
17.—"	No. 1 Parcels (Direct Port.
18.—"	No. 2 Cargoes (For Orders, on Passage.
19.—"	No. 3 Parcels (Direct Port.
20.—"	No. 4 Cargoes (For Orders, for Shipment, S/D).
21.—"	No. 4 Parcels (Direct Port.
22.—"	No. 5 Cargoes (For Orders, on Passage.
23.—"	No. 5 Parcels (Direct Port.
24.—"	No. 6 Cargoes (For Orders, Arrived.
25.—"	No. 7 Cargoes (For Orders, for Shipment, Rye Terms).
26.—"	No. 7 Parcels (Direct Port.
27.—"	No. 8 Cargoes (For Orders on Passage.
28.—"	No. 1 Cargoes (For Orders, for Shipment, S/D).
29.—ST. PETERSBURG & BALTIC,	No. 2 Parcels or Cargoes (London Direct, for Ship-
30.—"	ment, S/D.)
31.—RULES FOR SAMPLING BARLEY IN BULK.	

BLACK SEA AND DANUBIAN

N.B. The above Forms of Contracts are registered at Stationers' Hall. Members and others are cautioned against any infringement of copyright.

BOOK OF CONTRACTS.

Price to Members	3s. 0d.
" Non-Members	6s. 0d.



Bryce John Sallans, who was a plant pathologist with Agriculture Canada, from 1928 to his retirement in 1967, died on February 16 in Victoria, B.C.

Bryce was born in 1901 in Argentina, where his father Rev. W. B. Sallans was a Methodist missionary. The family returned to Canada in 1905 and lived at a number of locations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. Bryce obtained his B.S.A. in general agriculture in 1921 from the University of Manitoba, and B.A. in biology from Brandon College. He received his M.Sc. in botany from the University of Saskatchewan, and Ph.D. in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin.

Steve Symko Receives Canada Council Grant



Steve Symko of the Ottawa Research Station has been awarded a Canada Council Grant to write a monograph entitled, "Contribution of Ukrainian Wheat for Canadian and World Agriculture".



This study will probably be the

OTTAWA — Stephen Symko is retiring today, and it's a day for agricultural research in Canada.

This Ukrainian-Canadian botanist made some global breakthroughs improving the strains of barley and oat, but he leaves his work unfinished, and with no idea who will carry it

The cutbacks, freezes and bilingual requirements that the federal government has imposed on all federally-aided scientific research apply to agricultural research, too, and Symko finds it as a sad reflection on his adopted country, in a hungry world, that we abandon food research at peril.

For 27 years, he has worked in the cereals Section of the Central Experimental Farm here, in the very laboratories and fields used more than half a century ago by Dr. Elmer Saunders, and his son Sir James Saunders, to enter the Marquis strain of wheat that made

himself in the eyes of his mates and the more sports-minded masters. His summer excursions through the British Isles added still further to his very profitable year.

Possibly the feeling of mutual warmth which enveloped us through our stay in Scotland was best expressed by 40 P.R.C. staff members who on their own time attended and apparently enjoyed an illustrated presentation of a Canadian's impressions of Scotland.

Events such as these, all contributing greatly to a very stimulating year. □

IT'S MY OPINION!

Land Use

In the column "From the DG's desk" January 1974 issue Dr. B.B. Migicovsky has focused attention on the food crisis that is evidenced by starvation in parts of the world and by high prices and shortages of some items in fortunate countries such as Canada. We are pleased to note that the development of "more effective policies for land use" was among the Research Branch initiatives suggested for contributing towards the alleviation of the food crisis. In our opinion sound provincial and national policies on land use are vital both to the agricultural industry and to the public at large. A rationale for the designation of land for the production of food crops and animals and for other uses such as urban growth must be developed. The Research Branch can make a major contribution in this area as specialists in crops, animals, climate, soil and land are available.

A rational land use policy for Canada should be based, in part, upon the fact that the combination of good soil and favorable climate for productive agriculture occurs over a very limited area. Much of this best agricultural area is in zones of high population density such as southern Ontario, the upper St. Lawrence Valley, and the Lower Fraser River Valley.

An agronomist bids 'his babies' goodbye

Western Canada the breadbasket of the world.

Symko feels the memory of these great Canadians is being betrayed, and to work out his frustrations he's thrusting his energies into a book about the Ukrainian contribution to Canadian and world agriculture, which he's writing in English and Ukrainian.

Why Ukrainian? Because, "as Symko explains, it was from his native Ukraine that the parent strains came to produce Red Fife, which the Saunders crossed with Marquis Red Calcutta to produce Marquis.

It wasn't only wheat that came from the Ukraine—farmers themselves came to work the Canadian land, bringing with them energies, knowledge and techniques that have served Canada well. In Symko's view, Ukrainian-Canadians won't have to make a back seat to anybody.

He's a plain-spoken man who speaks perfect French and heavily-accented English—when he talks

about manure, he calls it "sheet". At 65, he can do more work with a garden spade than most men of whatever age. His garden of hybrid lilies on a tiny Ottawa city lot is now a mass of incredible bloom, and his hybrid tomatoes are so huge he has to use two-by-fours to stake them.

Symko's most important work in the field of cereals has been in barley and wheat.

In barley, he evolved a new method of crossing wild and winter barley that speeded up breeding programs enormously, and his is now the dominant technique used in commercial barley breeding in this country.

In recent years, his major preoccupation has been triticale, the cross between wheat and rye that has caught the imaginations of agricultural scientists throughout the world.

Most experiments elsewhere have involved spring wheat—Symko has concentrated on winter wheat, overcoming many difficulties in his determination to capture the best qualities

of wild rye into a hybrid strain that would give a high yield with great resistance to disease.

He thinks he is on the verge of more breakthroughs, but his pleas for an extension of his time have gone unheard and he's being put out to pasture. Not only that, there is no assurance that his botanist post will be filled, or that anybody will take over his projects, since Symko says half his colleagues have left the Cereal division.

Like all farmers, Symko is used to frustrations—he has had more than his share since leaving his home in Ukraine, in the Western Ukraine, to attend the University of Louvain in Belgium, in 1931. He graduated as an agronomist in 1935, and took over the management of a Belgian-owned potato farm in Poland.

Neighboring Polish farmers were stealing him grain, so he returned to the Ukraine and became the principal agronomist for his native province of Galicia, concentrating on the search for new varieties of wheat and rye.

He continued his work during the

German occupation, evolving a high yield of winter wheat known as Halychanka. When the Russians routed the German invaders, Symko headed west with his wife and three children, carrying 300 spikes of his winter wheat in a cloth bag.

After assorted hardships, he led his family back to Belgium, working at Louvain in plant breeding and genetics. The Belgians wanted him to go to the Congo, but he chose Canada instead, and with a ticket provided by the International Refugee Organization they wound up in December, 1948, on a farm outside Prince Albert, Sask.

The temperature was 36 below zero, so Symko engineered a move to Winnipeg, and the next year he joined the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa as a worker at 65 cents an hour.

One of his sons is a physicist, two others are construction engineers, and a daughter is a graduate of the Juillard School of Music in New York. But his real babies, he says sadly, are the cereals—"and now I must abandon them."

Montreal, May 1999

World Major Grain Exporters

1998/99

1999/00

2000/01

2001/02

2002/03

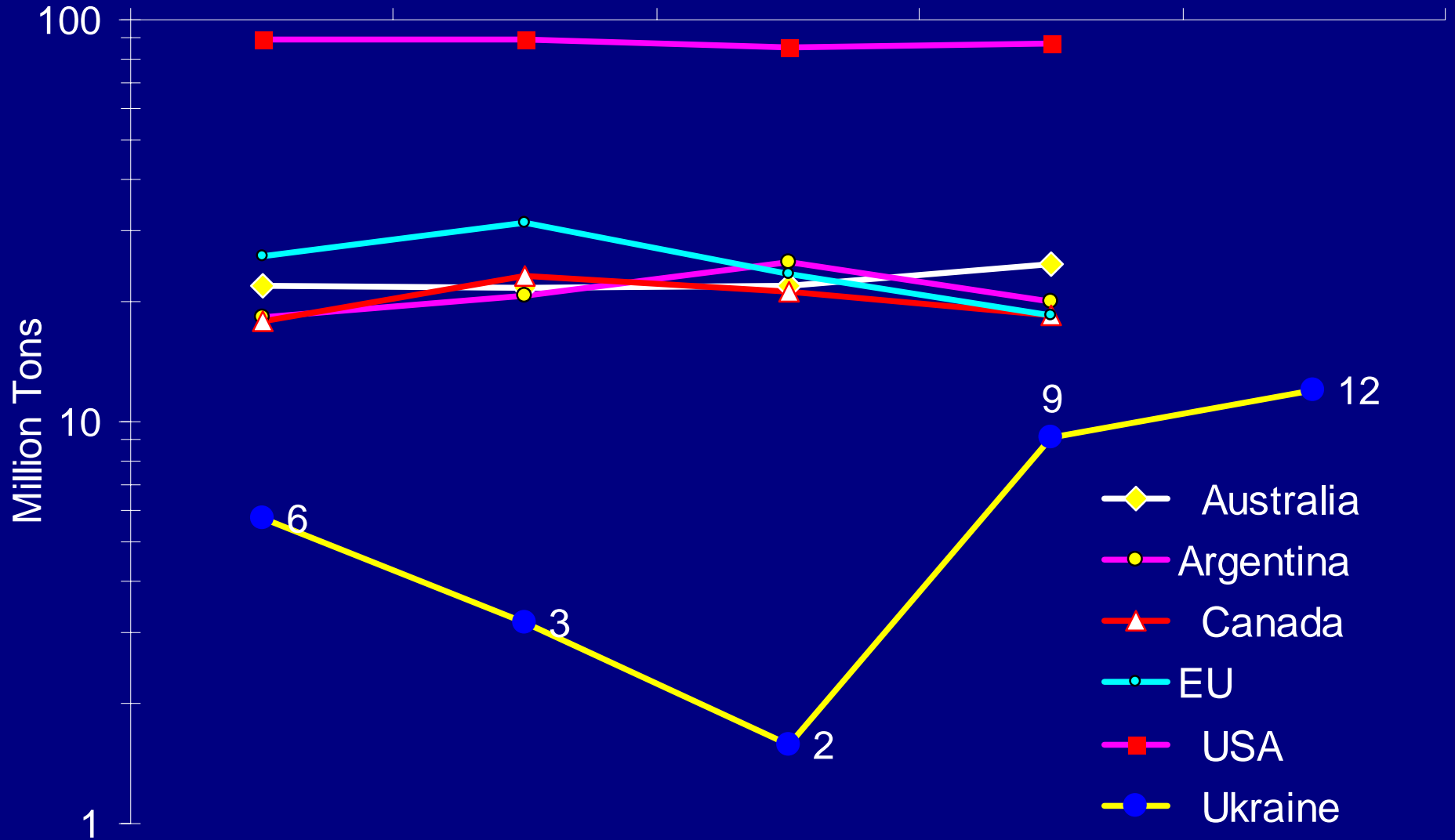
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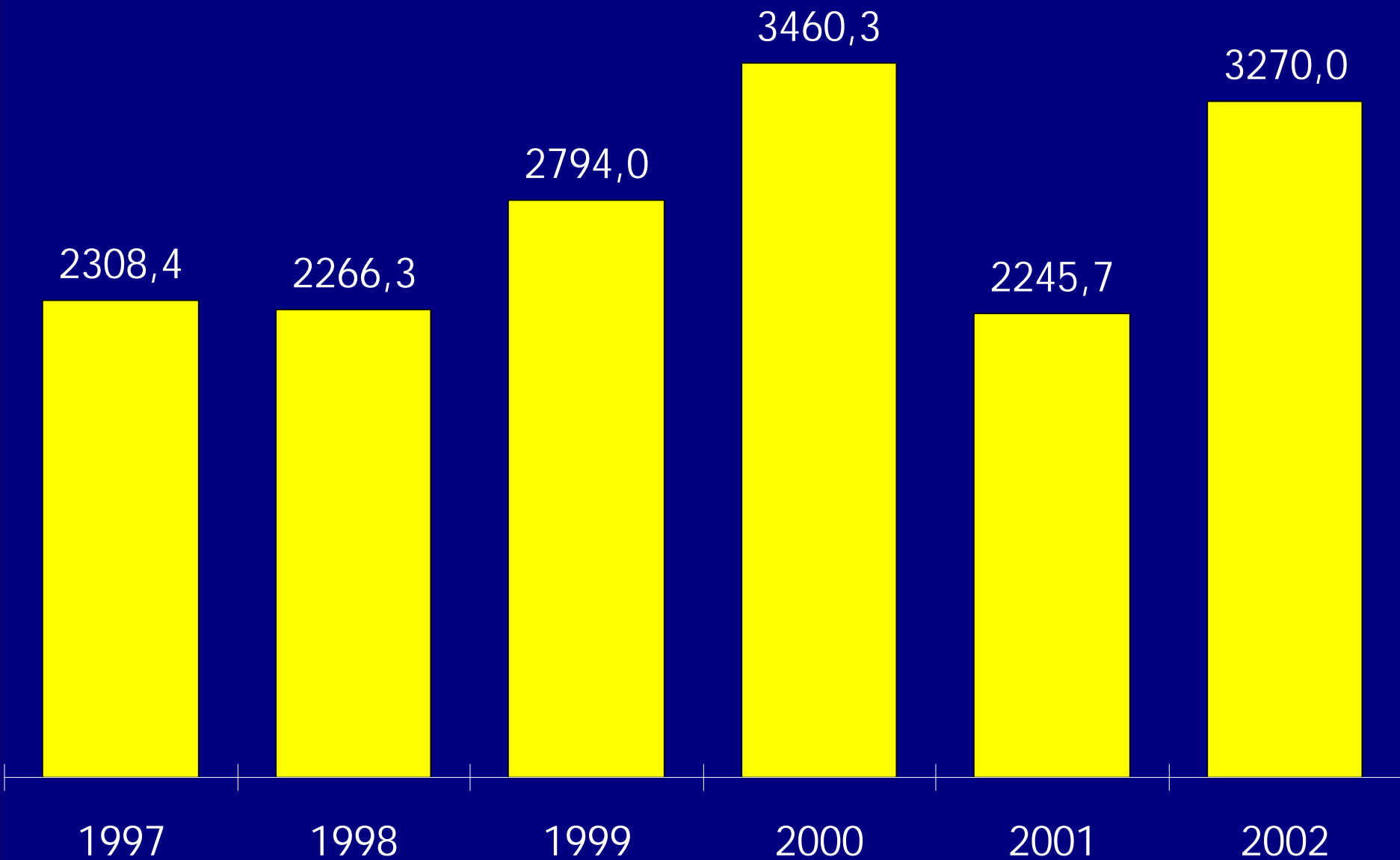
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Million Tons

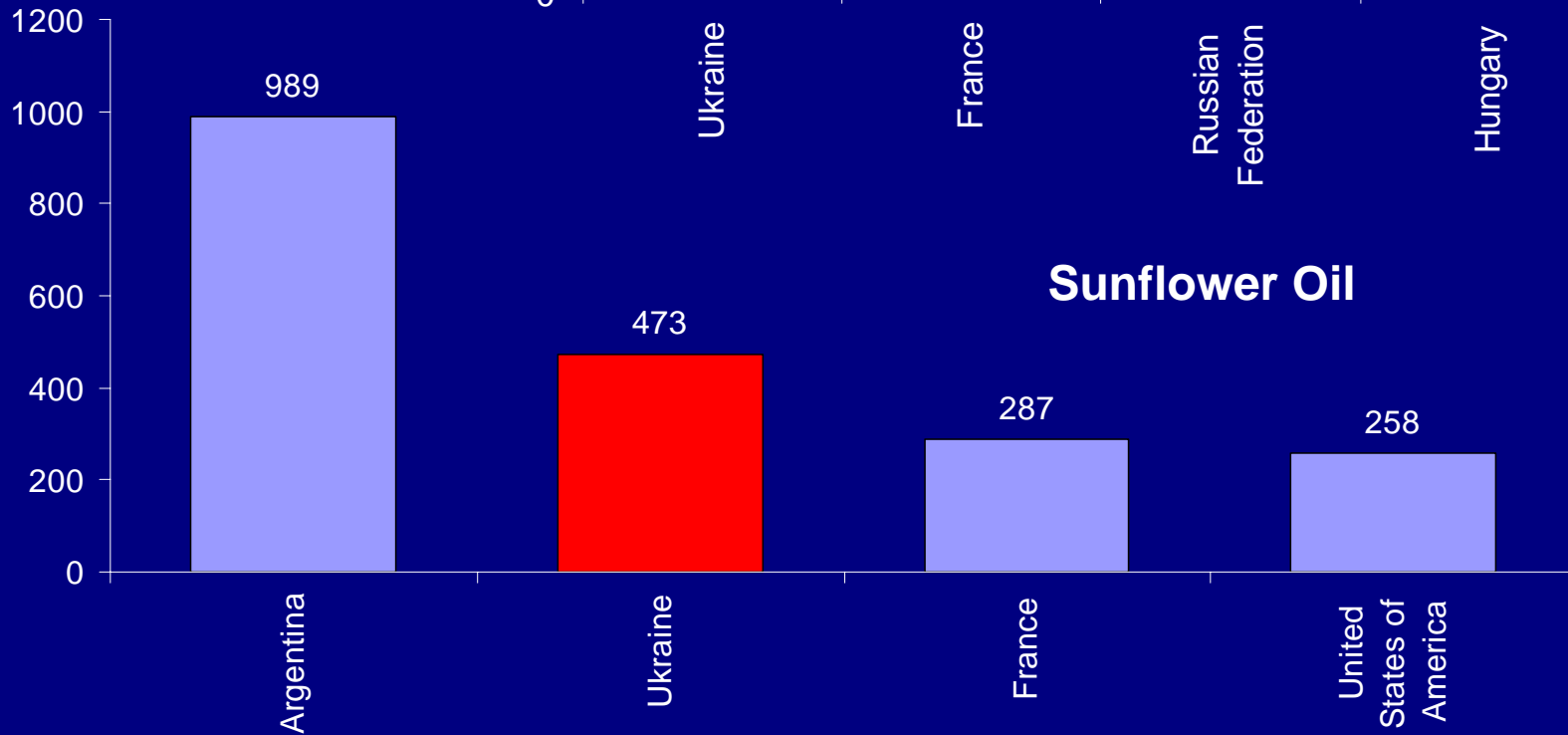
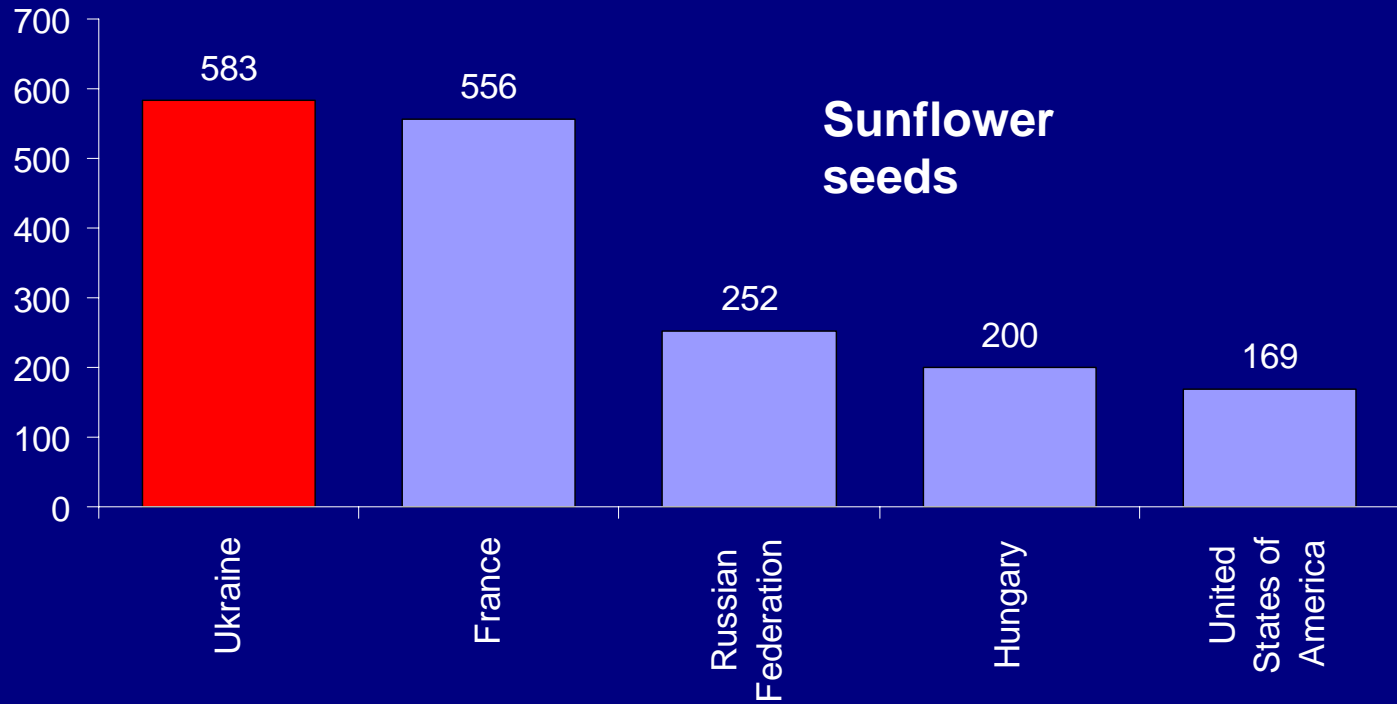
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- Argentina
- Canada
- EU
- USA
- Ukraine



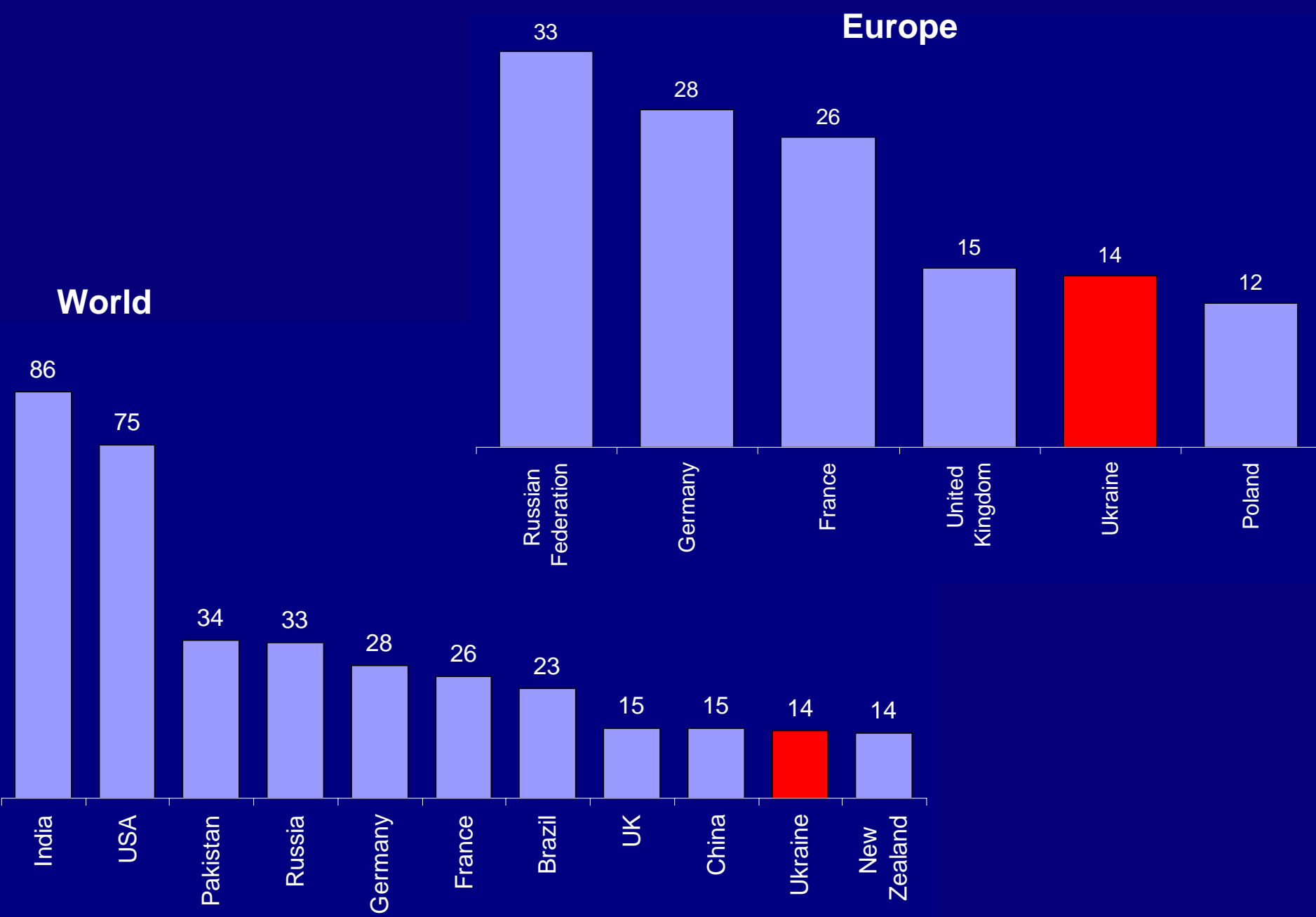
Sunflower seed output, mln.ton



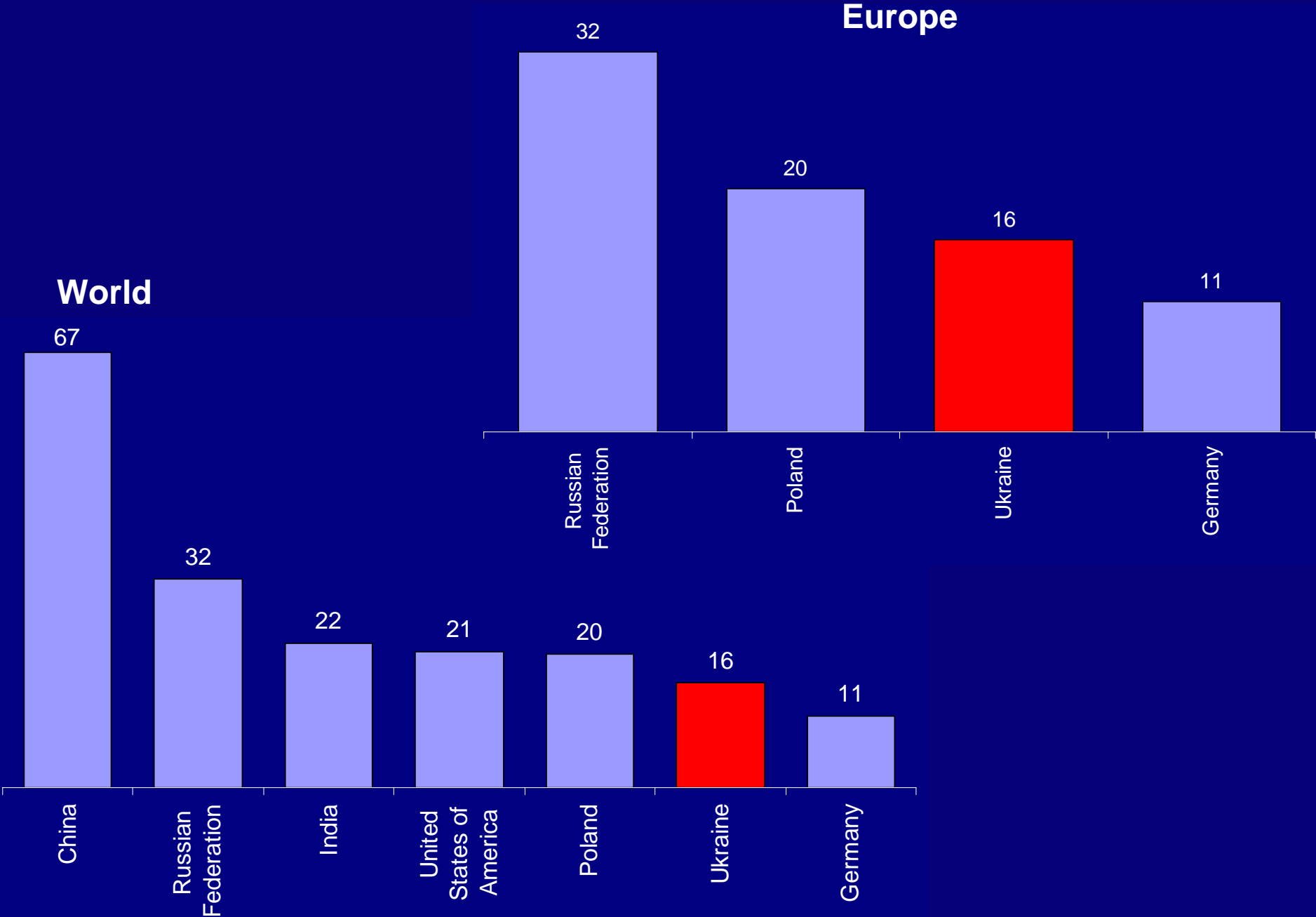
World Major Sunflower Seeds and Sunflower Oil Exporters, thou. ton



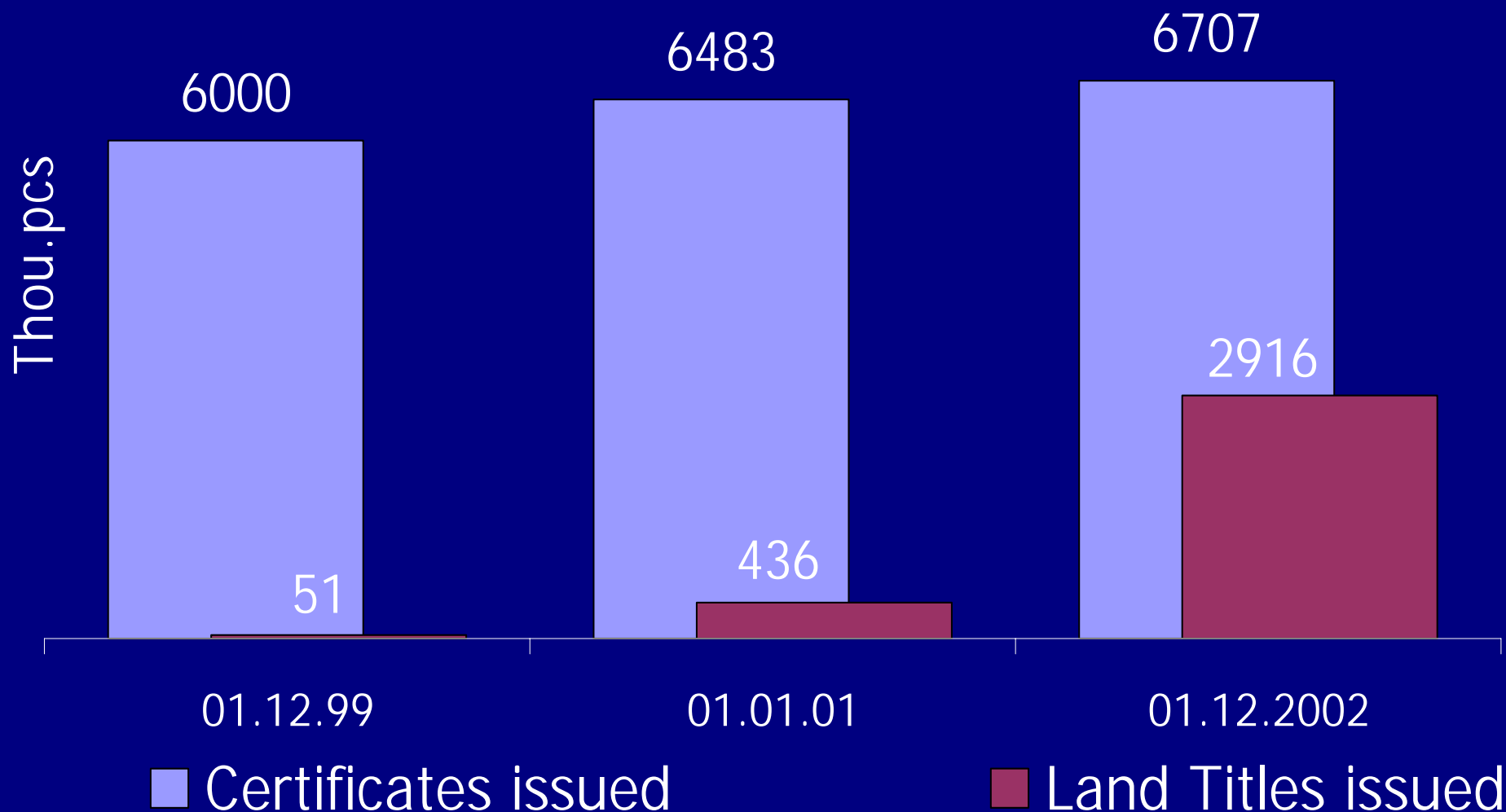
Leading Producers of MILK, mln. ton



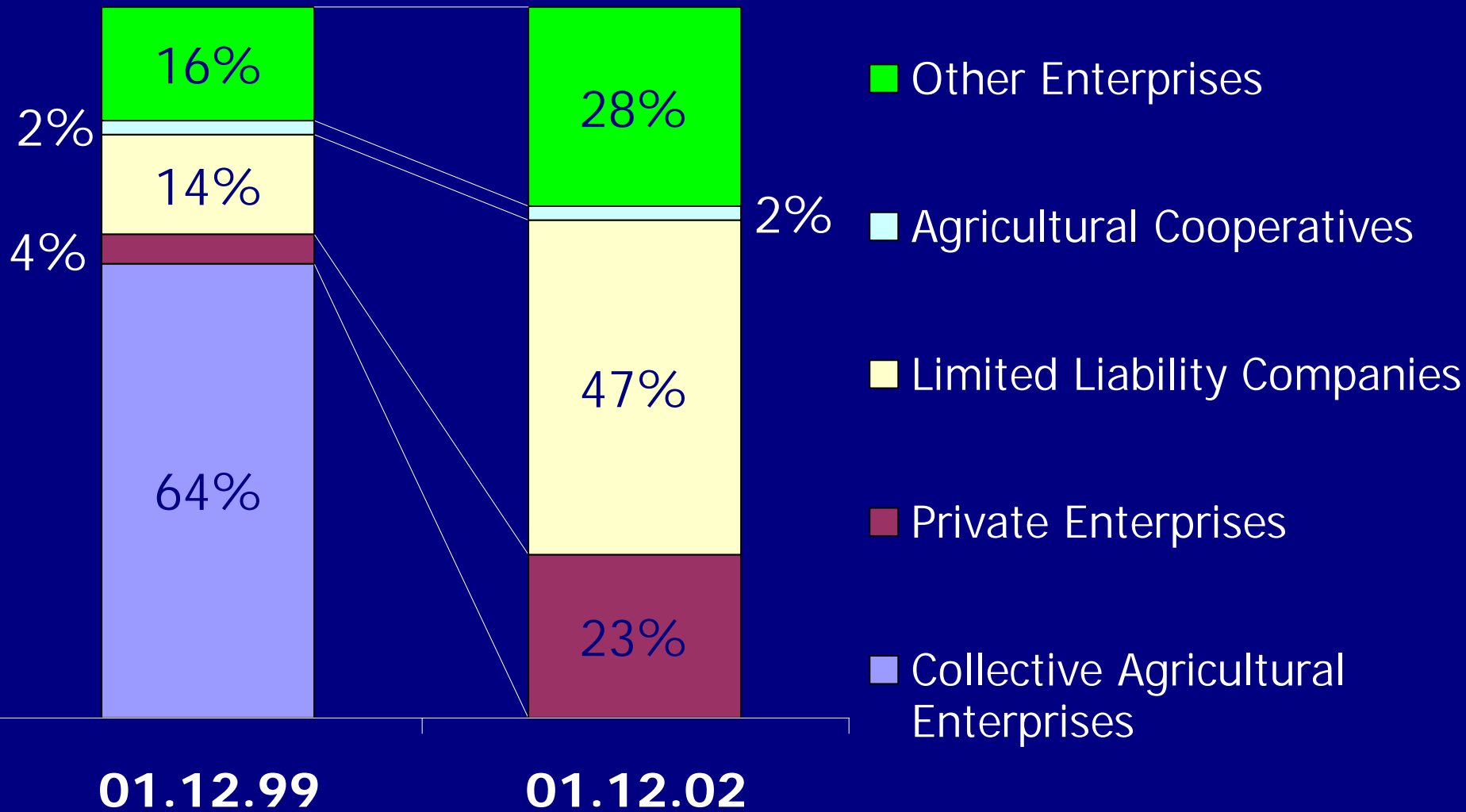
Leading Producers of Potatoes, mln. ton



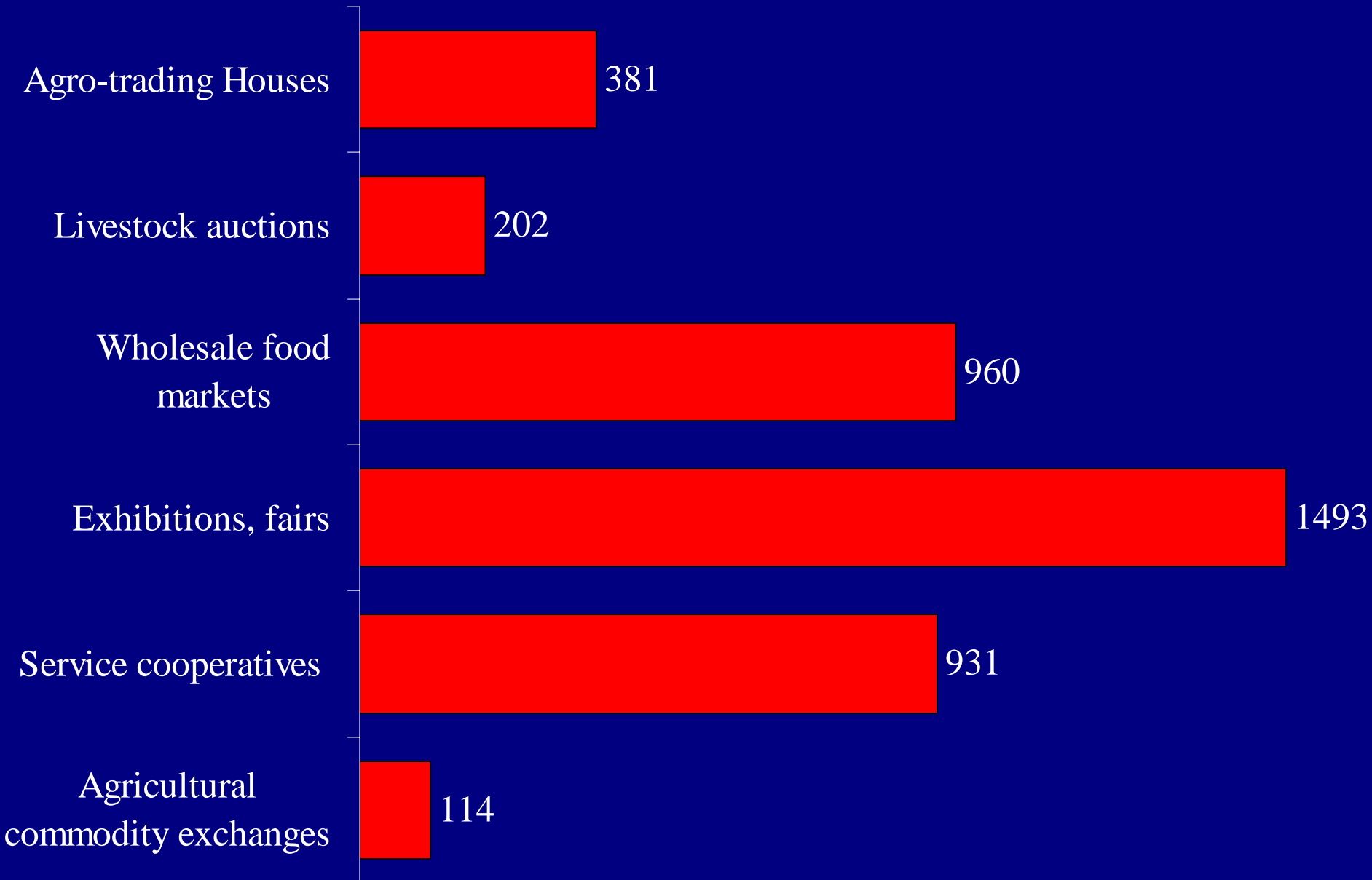
Evolution of Issuance of Land Certificates and Land Titles



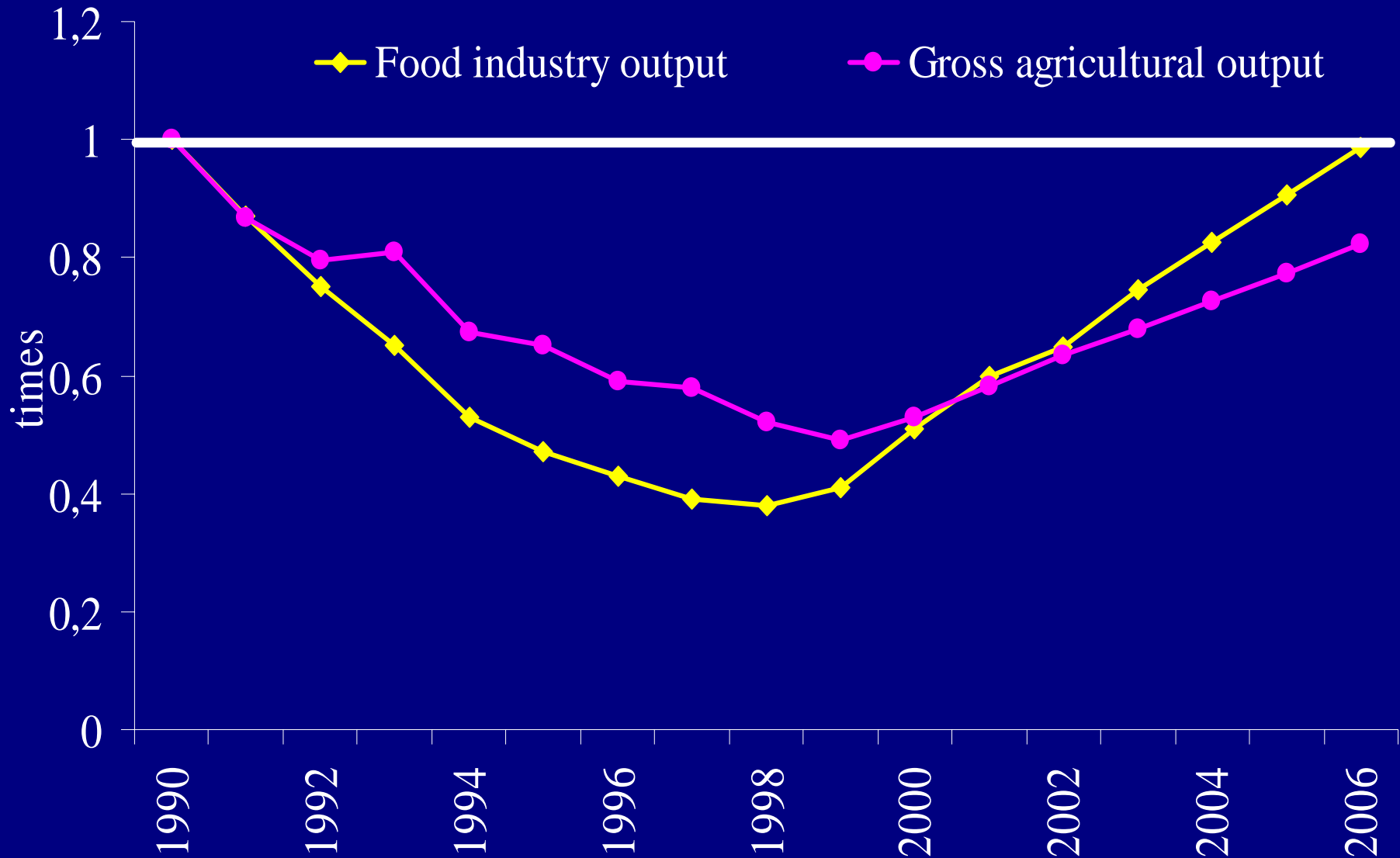
Structure of Registered Agricultural Enterprises Established in the Process of Agrarian Reform in Ukraine



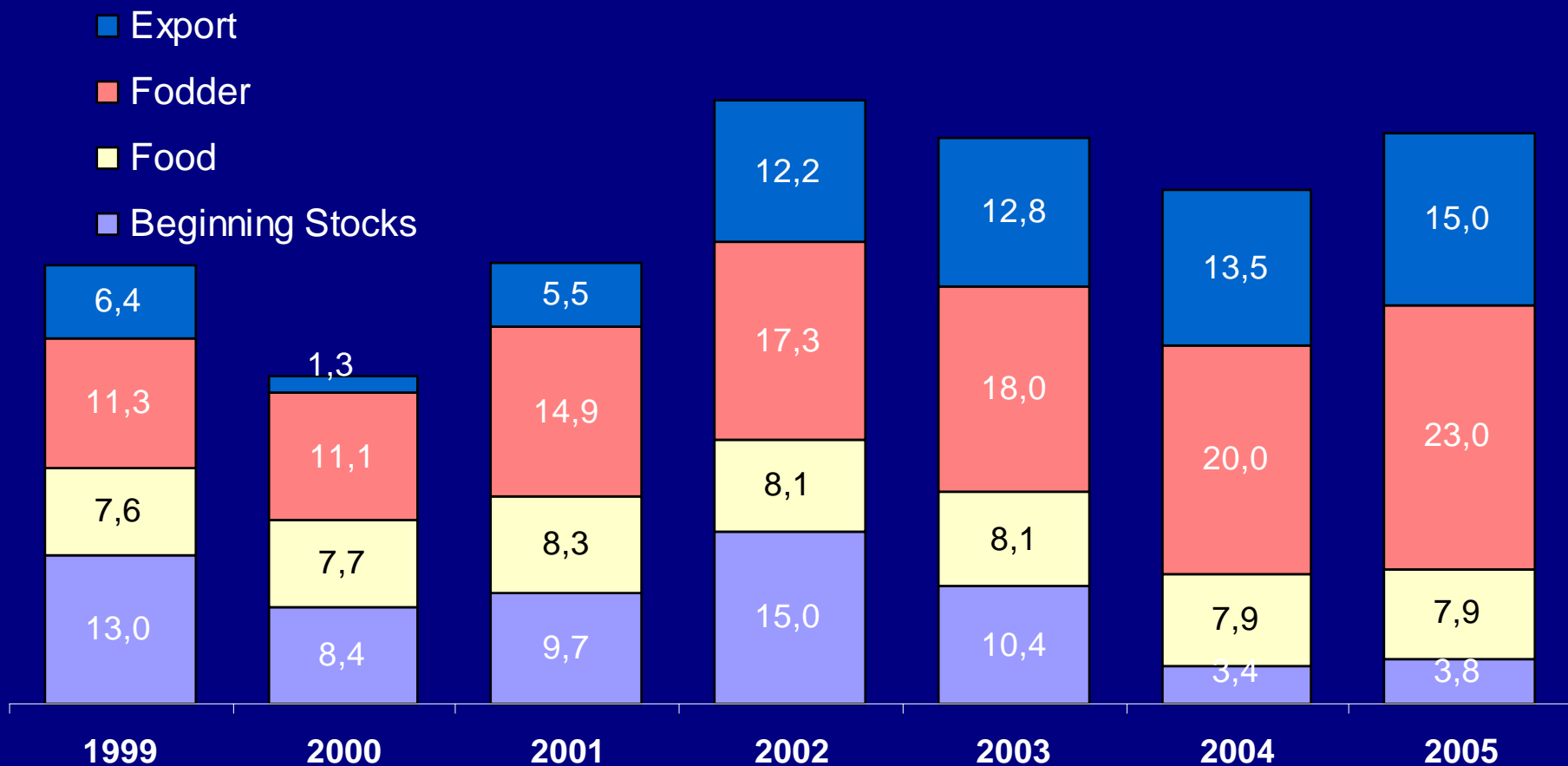
Agrarian market infrastructure facilities



Volume indices of food industry and agricultural production (1990=1,0)



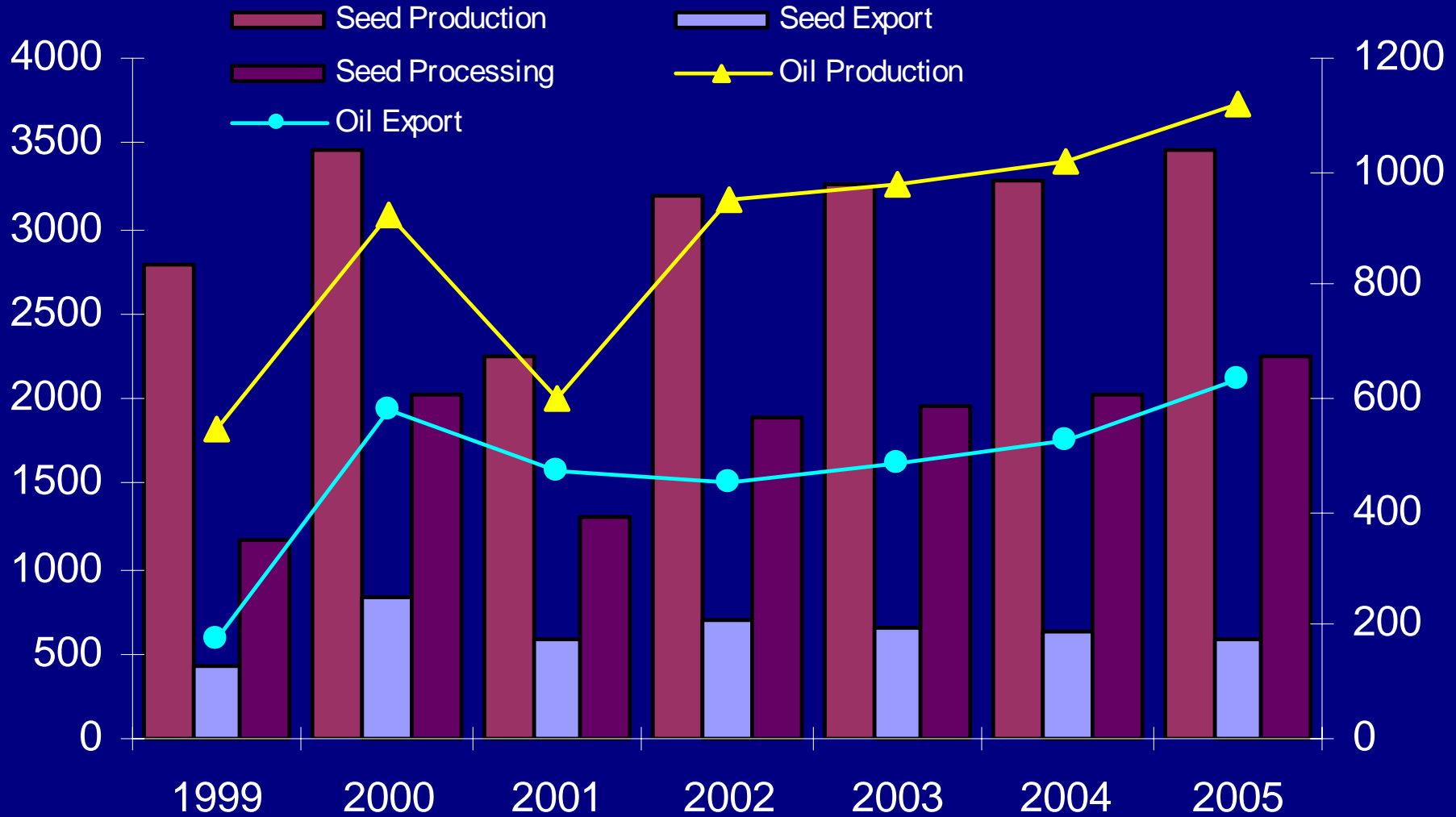
Forecast of grain use by major areas in Ukraine (calendar year), mln. ton



Forecasted structure of grain exports by categories of traders



Forecast of sunflower seed and oil market development in Ukraine, thou. ton



Forecast of rapeseed and oil market development in Ukraine, thou. ton

